

**The Times-Dispatch**

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1911.

**APPOINTED COMMISSIONERS.**

It is perhaps too late to start making changes in the report of the joint committee on improving the administration of Richmond. But there is great force and sound wisdom in the position that was taken by Alderman Adams on Tuesday evening.

The experience of other cities, where unmodified commission government has been tried, shows that the people are both able and willing to choose for themselves perhaps the best citizens that could be chosen to administer the public affairs. But in other cases where this successful choice has been made, the men so chosen were given a free hand and the voters who were doing the choosing were actively awake and intent upon making the best choice possible.

In Richmond we are to choose, under the proposed plan, five commissioners all at one time. It is a large experiment and one which labors at the outset under the serious difficulty that the administrative board is only partially responsible, and will be hampered in its actions by its divided allegiance to the Council of two bodies and to the public at large.

This experimental feature, especially in view of the failure of Norfolk's administrative board, will doubtless deter citizens from seeking positions who would otherwise make efficient and valuable public servants. No one who looks at the quality of the representatives throughout the country at large would affirm that the standard required, or even the standard received from elective officers, has increased in the last generation.

Without discussing the reasons for this state of affairs, it is obvious that if there is to be a wide open scramble for five offices, Richmond will be by no means assured of getting at the outset the sort of commissioners that the city desires and deserves. Richmond will doubtless receive the five citizens who are the most popular with the 10,000 voters, many of whom are city employees, and many of whom have been registered in anticipation of a wet and dry fight; but whether popularity measured by this test will mean efficiency in administration is a very different matter.

Now, if Mayor Richardson could appoint a number of citizens, leaving the Council the right to confirm the appointments, Richmond would at least be assured that this new experiment was to start under the most favorable conditions.

It has been suggested that there are members of both branches of the Common Council who would make excellent administrators. As such they would be debared from even offering to serve the city, if the appointment was made by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council, because no member of the Common Council can be elected to any office within twelve months from the date of his resignation.

If this objection is considered serious, there is no reason why the law could not be repealed, or why the members of the Council who would be affected thereby should not be able to offer themselves to the people at the first general election—a matter of only a year or so of waiting.

No one who is familiar with the affairs of Virginia can doubt that the success of the Corporation Commission has been in a large measure due to the fact that its officers were appointed at first. This enabled Governor Montague to secure a class of service that he could not have received had the officers been elected.

Now, that the work of the corporation commission is firmly established and its lines have been clearly defined, the election of one corporation commissioner at the time would not be anything like so dangerous to the public welfare as would have been the election of them all at first.

So in the matter of the administrative board for Richmond. The people know who they want and are able to choose whom they want if they have only one or two choices to make at the time. But, with the present outlook, and with the great and serious burden that the administrative board will be called upon to assume, it is undeniable that a better class of service will be received by the people of Richmond if the Mayor could appoint and the Council confirm, or if the Mayor could appoint without confirmation.

**ITALY AND EUROPEAN TURKEY.**

In noticing the report that the war in the immediate neighborhood of Tripoli is "apparently" over, since the Turks have retired to the desert, and the Arabs have submitted to Italian authority, the Providence (R. I.) Journal suggests that now the government at Rome might with reason ignore the responsibilities of Austria-Hungary and Germany, and bring the struggle to a quick end by attacking Turkey, in Europe.

Italy surely owes her nominal allies no further consideration," continues that contemporary.

But, on the other hand, Italy surely owes something to the peace of Europe. Than bringing the struggle to a quick end, far more likely an attack by Italy on European Turkey would prolong it indefinitely, and involve the whole Balkan peninsula and several of the great powers other than Italy in a death grapple. The Albanians are still in a ferment, and are being encouraged in their resistance to Turkish authority by the million or over of their exiled cognates and the descendants of these in Italy. The Macedonian cry is merely stifled for the time being; Bulgarian animosity towards Turkey and thirst for expansion are not even seemingly abated; the fires of Serbian ambition for the restoration of the old empire only smolder, the embers being kept alive and ready to burst into blaze by the breath of patriotism and hatred of Austria-Hungary of the Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, no less than by the Serbs at home. Cyprus, under the covetous eyes of Greece, is held in check through the influence of the conciliatory, and is ripe for revolt at the first sign of possibility of success, and Greece herself cherishes as intensely as ever her longing for her ancient dominion in Europe. It is only a question of opportunity with all these elements of danger of starting on a sweeping savage a general Balkan flame.

That Italy, by carrying the war into European Turkey, would afford that opportunity cannot be doubted, and it cannot be blinled that not only are there the gravest reasons to apprehend that the opportunity would be taken advantage of to the fullest, but it is difficult to conceive how the powers could avoid becoming entangled, some of them possibly to the point of armed participation. More than this, Italian invasion of Turkey in Europe would in any event cause a necessary drain on Italy's military and naval resources, which would obviously weaken her power to cope with the Tripolitan situation, encourage the Turks and the Arabs in Tripoli and the hinterland to hope for ultimate triumph, and thus in itself conduce materially and potentially to protracting the conflict.

The net logical conclusion to which every factor of the case conspires is that in her own interest, in the interest of humanity, and in the interest perhaps of preventing a universal clash of European arms, it is almost unthinkable that Italy will be so rash and so defiant in the matter of alienating the sympathy of other nations as to attack the "unspendable Turk" in his European domain. If she is wise in her generation and as to the future, she will confine strictly all further hostile operations to the Tripolitan sphere, the pacification and actual conquest of which we question not, is destined to keep her pretty well and pretty actively employed for some time to come, despite the assurance that the struggle in that quarter is "apparently" over.

**IS RICHMOND AFRAID OF ITSELF?**

Those who opposed the Hirschberg amendment based their position chiefly on the argument that Richmond could not put the Police and Fire Boards into politics without suffering a great loss thereby. Would these gentlemen say that the Police and Fire Boards are out of politics to-day? Or would they say that Richmond was incapable of electing men who can administer those departments wisely? Do the opponents of centralization of authority in Richmond fear that this city will run mad with Puritanism and make blue laws the daily food for this community? Or do they fear that the people of Richmond will be so misguided and unwise as to elect commissioners who will try to run Richmond as a wide open town, without regard to the wishes of the great majority of the people?

If these harassing doubts beset the minds of any opponent of centralization government, The Times-Dispatch will offer them the comforting thought that no city has ever suffered yet where good citizens were enabled under the law to put power and responsibility in the hands of their representatives. The difficulties that have surrounded administration of city government elsewhere have been due to the fact that the citizens were not good or that those whom they chose to office were sometimes unable to carry out good laws, and were always able to hide behind complicated forms of government that gave power without responsibility and work without the reward of glory.

Considering what a generation shows a certain historic cow has done for the improvement and beautifying of Chicago, we can well understand, from the standpoint of sentiment and civic pride alone, Mr. Evans' or any other Chicagoan's advocacy of bringing the cow back to the city. On that score Mr. Evans has no "kick" coming from the most bitter opponent of the city cow stable. In a way "Bossy" would be as sacred to the Chicago municipal embellishment cult as she is to one of the religious cults or sects of India.

But that apart and parenthetically, whatever of sneaking sentiment may have inspired Mr. Evans, what we have to do with are his practical reasons—his plea for the return of the cow to a sanctuary under the shadow of the urban roof tree to the end of conservation of public health, and especially the reduction of infant mortality. "We need cows close to the babies; in no other way is it possible to get raw milk for people of small means," declared Mr. Evans.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, in noting this declaration, is disposed to be ironical at Mr. Evans' expense. "Mr. Evans," it observes, "would probably not go so far as to do in Naples, where goats climb stairs to be milked by the customers on the upper floors." Why not? It is not a very difficult matter to get a cow up a flight of steps. But, we forgot. Getting her down again is quite a different proposition, as many an old-time frankish college student found to his sorrow when set to solve the laborious getting down problem, as discipline for having easily—and merrily—solved the getting up one.

So, on second thought, it occurs to us that we may have done our Springfield contemporary injustice by misconstruing the spirit and inspiration of its comments. It may have simply been ruminating.

For the rest, the determination of the question of the advisability of following Mr. Evans' reactionary advice, we reckon we would better leave that to the cowologists, sanitarians, bacteriologists and the like. Our province is merely, for the present at least, to record the news that Mr. Evans' plea and logic, as indicated, have not fallen altogether on deaf ears, since there are students of sanitation, hygiene and health preservation who have taken him seriously.

By the way, however, in conclusion, we venture to ask timidly and impartially and only for laymen's information, how do Mr. Evans and his following propose to meet and depopularize the position and argument ad hominem of the fly "swatters"? We confess, when cogitating on the fly's pestiferous pertinacity of a summer evening, and solely apart from the allegations against it as a disease breeder and purveyor, we are curious on the subject of an answer to the query.

**NOT WASTED EFFORT.**

Lieutenant C. P. Shaw, of Norfolk, who has devoted much time and study to commission government, is the author of a very able communication printed in another column. After criticizing unfavorably the plan of the special joint committee on form of government for Richmond, Lieutenant Shaw regrets "the waste of any effort along lines which he thinks would lead to failure," which he thinks would result from the creation of an administrative board for Richmond. His plea is for a concentration of effort toward securing a constitutional amendment from the General Assembly permitting home rule.

It is quite true that the principle involved in the plan urged for adoption here is not the principle of commission government, but the plan is the best which can be secured now. Commission government cannot be established in Virginia before November, 1914, almost three years away, for a constitutional amendment legalizing commission government must have the favorable action of two sessions of the General Assembly and the ratification of the people. In the interval, what Richmond proposes to have would be better than what the city now has.

If the plan is adopted, The Times-Dispatch believes that Richmond will save a great deal of money by putting its water, light and street departments under one control. There would be a saving in the care of parks and in other directions. There would be a great general saving over what is now expended.

The agitation and action over the new plan is not wasted effort for another reason, because, through the public discussion of the plan, the people of Richmond have been very largely aroused as to their needs in the direction of city government. There has begun a campaign of education of inestimable benefit and blessing to the city. Hundreds of citizens of high and low estate, in every profession and vocation, have attended the committee sessions and the meetings of the two branches of the Council when they deliberated upon the new plan. The people have been awakened to a realization that their city government is cumbersome and uneconomical, and not in line with modern municipal methods. The campaign for this plan has been tremendously informing, and it has stirred the citizens as they have not been stirred in many years. One of the results of the agitation is that a standard of comparison has been created in the minds of hundreds of citizens who had never thought about the fact that there are cities which have far more modern, more effective forms of government than Richmond.

The Times-Dispatch will never be content until Richmond has a model form of government, but it believes that the new plan proposed for this city will not only save money and make for official efficiency and the establishment of the principle of fixing responsibility, but that its workings will so interest the people that they will ultimately insist that Richmond's city government shall be as progressive and as nearly perfect as that prevailing anywhere. The process of securing advanced city government here will be slow, perhaps, but nevertheless sure.

Richmond men are so polite that they take their hats off when they talk to ladies over the telephone.

Mayor Gaynor has been saying some very wise and excellent things lately. A stenographer in the City Hall in New York complained to him that his

**THE COW AND THE CITY.**

"Drive the cow from the city" on sanitary grounds, was the cry a generation ago. "Bring the cow back to the city" is the slogan raised at the last annual meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association by Mr. W. A. Evans, a former health commissioner of Chicago, and which we are told has awakened reverberating echoes of approval in certain quarters.

Considering what a generation shows a certain historic cow has done for the improvement and beautifying of Chicago, we can well understand, from the standpoint of sentiment and civic pride alone, Mr. Evans' or any other Chicagoan's advocacy of bringing the cow back to the city. On that score Mr. Evans has no "kick" coming from the most bitter opponent of the city cow stable. In a way "Bossy" would be as sacred to the Chicago municipal embellishment cult as she is to one of the religious cults or sects of India.

But that apart and parenthetically, whatever of sneaking sentiment may have inspired Mr. Evans, what we have to do with are his practical reasons—his plea for the return of the cow to a sanctuary under the shadow of the urban roof tree to the end of conservation of public health, and especially the reduction of infant mortality. "We need cows close to the babies; in no other way is it possible to get raw milk for people of small means," declared Mr. Evans.

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employer gave him office-boy work to do and asked the Mayor if his chief had the right to assign such work to him. The Mayor's reply was:

"If I were you, I would do everything I was asked to do. That is the way to get on in life. Did you ever hear it said that he who takes care to do no more than he is paid for will never be paid for more than he does? Go right in and do everything from sunrise to sunset and you will see right up all the time."

That is mighty good advice, and New York is not the only place where it should be taken.

What may be the historic saying of the Governor of Virginia to the Governor of Massachusetts is "The enfranchisement of women is sure to come." Governors Mann and Foss stand united on that score.

Seeing by wire, they say, will soon be possible. If that is so, it will put out of business the girl who telephones the fellow she had a date with that she is too unwell to see him, although the other fellow is standing by her and grinning.

**Voice of the People**

**Will Richmond Be Disappointed?**

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir, Your editorial of November 11, comparing the proposed Richmond charter with that of Toronto, as noted by conversation with Mr. Spence, makes a more thorough comparison of this time advisable. I have before me the "Report of Special Joint Committee on Form of Government" for Richmond, and the "Manual of the Municipal Council of the City of Toronto," sent me by Mr. Spence. I note from the latter the following in regard to the Board of Control of Toronto:

1. It consists of the Mayor and four controllers elected at large.
2. They have no legislative powers, but they have the right to appoint and remove the Mayor and the four controllers.
3. They have the right to appoint and remove the Mayor and the four controllers.
4. The Board of Control prepares the budget and the Council cannot appropriate any money not included in such budget.
5. The Board of Control nominates to Council all officers and may dismiss or suspend any head of department.
6. The two Controllers receiving the greatest vote at election are placed on the committee to name committees with the senior Aldermen from each ward, thus giving them 25 per cent. representation on the committee.
7. Any action of the Board of Control can only be reversed by a two-thirds vote of the Council present and voting.
8. The Board of Control is unanimous in its action.
9. The Board of Control is the executive body of the city.
10. The Board of Control is the executive body of the city.

These are the powers of the Board of Control of Toronto. The Board of Control of Richmond, as proposed, would have no such powers. It would be a mere advisory body. It would have no right to appoint or remove the Mayor or the four controllers. It would have no right to prepare the budget. It would have no right to nominate or dismiss any head of department. It would have no right to reverse any action of the Council. It would have no right to be the executive body of the city. It would have no right to be the executive body of the city.

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less nominal power than is exercised by the Norfolk Board of Control. I do not pretend to be a constitutional lawyer, but judging by the way in which article 3, section 35, is strained in the report of the committee in attempting to make it a power of appointment, I am inclined to doubt the constitutionality of its constitutional powers.

There was General Sir Edward Pakenham, who commanded the British forces in the battle of New Orleans, in which he lost his life; while Sir Richard Pakenham, a nephew of the first, was at Washington as British envoy, after having previously distinguished himself as a general in Mexico, and as Lieutenant-General Sir Hercules Pakenham, one of the principal lieutenants of the great Duke of Wellington during the Peninsular War, receiving the thanks of Parliament, while Sir Francis Pakenham spent more than a quarter of a century as envoy to various parts of Europe, and as minister plenipotentiary at Stockholm.

The family of Pakenham was founded by a Norman knight, who, in the reign of Henry II, was one of the knights of the shire of the county of Westmeath, where he built Pakenham House, which has ever since remained the ancestral home of the family. His great-grandson, Thomas Pakenham, married, in 1740, Elizabeth, grand-daughter and heiress of Ambrose Aungier, last Earl of Longford of the former creation. The crown thereupon bestowed upon her a Barony of Longford, and she became Baroness Longford, and her husband, Sir Thomas Pakenham, became third Baron Longford, before becoming one of the demises of his grandmothers second earl of that ilk.

To the second Earl of Longford, a favorite at court, was given the United Kingdom Barony of Sligo, in 1821, which he held until his death in 1821, thus ending his line with a seat in the House of Lords.

The present and fifth earl is a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick, is colored in the Second Life Guards, served through the South African War where he was badly wounded at Lindley, and is married to the daughter of the seventh Earl of Jersey, by whom he has had two sons and one daughter, the eldest, his heir, now nine years of age, bearing the title of Lord Sligo.

Bonapartes are so often described, both in print and in conversation, as "Corsican Parvenus" of humble origin, that it may be just as well to explain here that their ancestry is one of the most ancient and noble, and that the great Emperor Napoleon, consequently the present Imperialist pretender, Victor Napoleon, as well as the two American Bonapartes, one of them attorney-general in the Roosevelt administration, can boast of descent from Charlemagne. The Corsican Bonapartes, to whom the great Emperor Napoleon and his brothers belong, were of the name of Bonaparte, a certain Francesco Bonaparte, who in the year 1500 emigrated to Corsica from his native town of Sarzana, in the province of Genoa, in the north of Italy. He figures in contemporary Corsican records still in existence, as "Francesco Bonaparte, surnamed Il Moro di Sarzana." This Francesco Bonaparte, from whom the first Napoleon was descended in the male line direct, could show in turn a

lineal descent in an unbroken male line from Ianfaldo Bonaparte, who in 1215 was a town councillor of Sarzana, and who figured there as a member of the local nobility. The noble descent of Francis Bonaparte, who established himself near 300 years later in Corsica, was never contested on that island, and both he and his descendants were always accorded the rights and prerogatives of nobles. There is in existence an original judicial decree of the Supreme Court of Sarzana, the date is September, 1771, in which the Bonaparte family is referred to as having been nobles of Corsica for near three centuries. What is to say, ever since Francis Bonaparte settled in Corsica in 1500.

The grandfather of this Francis Bonaparte bore the name of Caesar Bonaparte, and his wife was Donna Apollonia Malaspina, of the illustrious and historic and one time foreign family of that name. Malaspina of the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries are all descended from the same Malaspina Margrave of Tuscany, and from the latter's wife, Bertha, a great-granddaughter of Charlemagne.

In the great century of Florence a number of fourteenth and fifteenth century tombs may still be seen today bearing the name of Bonaparte. It may also be added, as indicative of the social position of the Bonapartes, that Napoleon Bonaparte, who became first consul, the French Emperor, as a boy of nine and ten, had the favorite playmate in Florence of the young Charles of Austria, one of the sons of the Emperor Grand Duke Leopold II. of Tuscany, who afterwards succeeded his brother, Joseph II., as Emperor of Germany, and of the Holy Roman Empire, and who, as Emperor, was one of the commanders of the Austrian forces, the other under Emperor, at Aspern, on the 22d of May, 1809.

The new Bishop of Sodor and Man, who owes his appointment to the fact that Dr. Thomas W. Drury has been translated to the more lucrative Bishopric of Exeter, will be, by reason of his office, the only one of the prelates who, although having a seat in the House of Lords, and permitted to take part in its debates, is nevertheless debarred from voting. The Episcopal See of Man, comprises the Isle of Man, the first bishop of which was Saint Patrick, in 447, after converting the Manxmen to Christianity. As for Sodor, it is the name of a small village, on Iona, where, it is said, an Episcopal See was established in the ninth century, by Pope Gregory IV. In 1066 Magnus, King of Norway, having conquered the Scotch Hebrides, and the Isle of Man, united them under one bishop, under whose jurisdiction they continued until well on towards the end of the fourteenth century, when England secured possession of the Isle of Man. Since then, the bishop of the island, although he has neither enjoyed nor exercised any jurisdiction in Sodor, has retained the ancient title, being still styled Bishop of Sodor and Man; a designation so little understood abroad, that Dr. Drury, on one occasion, found himself described in the visitors' book of an hotel at Bordeaux, as the "Evêque de Siphon." Sodor having suggested something in the nature of sparkling water.

The Bishop of Sodor and Man, like the Archbishop of Canterbury and of York, and like the Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester, takes his place in the House of Lords immediately after the Archbishop of Canterbury, and before the Bishops of Exeter and Bath and Wells. He is a small one, compared with those of his Episcopal colleagues, amounting to but \$8,000 a year, as compared with the \$30,000 which the Archbishop of Canterbury receives. He is a small one, compared with those of his Episcopal colleagues, amounting to but \$8,000 a year, as compared with the \$30,000 which the Archbishop of Canterbury receives. He is a small one, compared with those of his Episcopal colleagues, amounting to but \$8,000 a year, as compared with the \$30,000 which the Archbishop of Canterbury receives.

**The Destiny of the Lost Rib.**

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir, Under the headlines of "Prison Surgeon is Again Removed," as this article in a late issue of The Times-Dispatch comes from one of our reporters, it occurs to me that he might have recalled some of past statements and reports in reference to this matter. I am sure that Dr. Carling was dismissed as surgeon of the State Penitentiary, without even the opportunity of vindication—in fact, there seems to be no record of his removal except a political rumour in which the Governor seems to have sold his birthright for a mess of pottage.

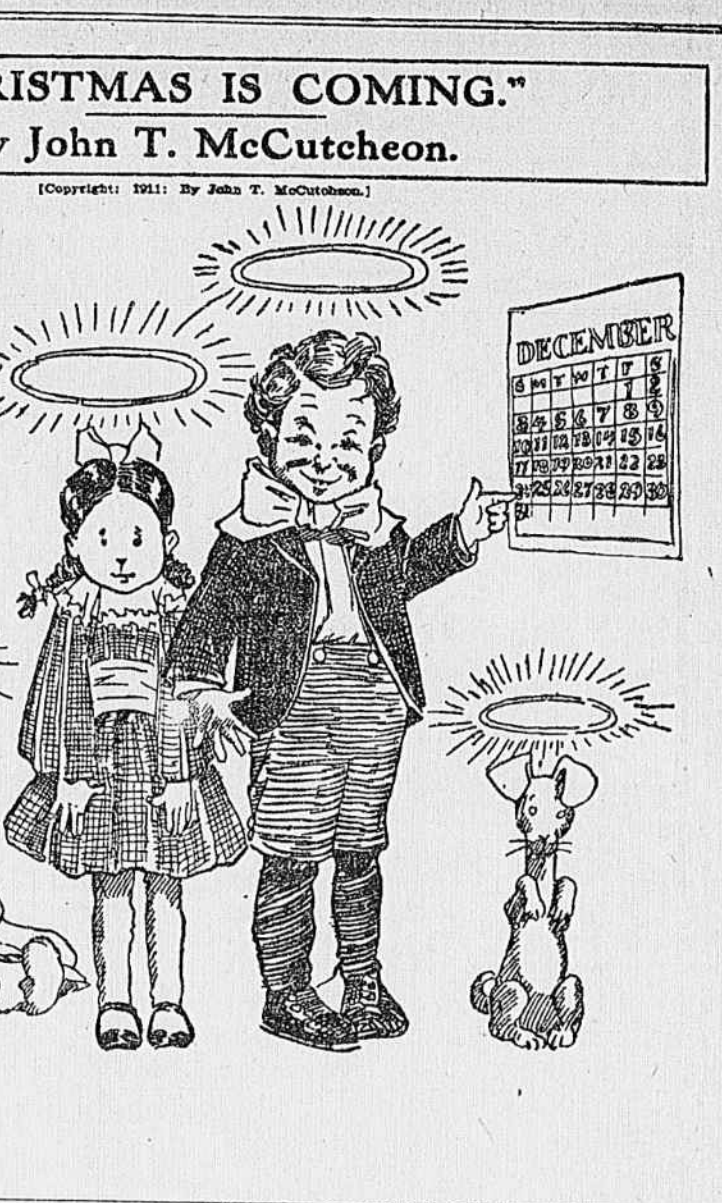
The whole affair seems to have been previously arranged. The board having accepted all of his reports and agreeing that they were satisfactory, the statement is either frame or fake, and if fake is gross reflection on the board. It simply seems to have been an excuse on which to remove Dr. Carling without a hearing. They are taking care of their promises. And that it was political no one whose intellectuality reaches the level of modernity will question. It is a question of how he asks equity should do equity. That it is a disgrace to the State of Virginia to have its convict labor in direct competition with honest labor no one will question, and from this fact that it is worse than disgraceful if the State is treated as a slave market, and the State is treated as a slave market, and the State is treated as a slave market.

Somehow we are persuaded that Dr. Carling, on the occasion announced, is going to impart just the knowledge of the lost rib. So mote it be.

Wakeland.

**La Marquise de Fontenoy**

CAPTAIN WILLIAM PAKENHAM, who has just been appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, is one of the most distinguished of our countrymen. He is a member of the board, consequent upon the transfer of Winston Churchill to the office of Chief Lord of the Admiralty, and head of the Navy Department, was the only foreigner on the board.



**"CHRISTMAS IS COMING."**

By John T. McCutcheon.

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